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LABOR CLARION

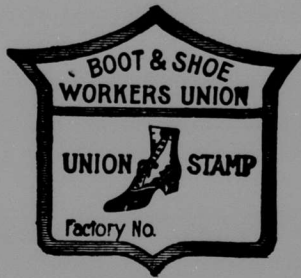
LEADING ARTICLES—October 2, 1914.

A DESPERATE CROWD.
STOP WAR—REMOVE THE CAUSE.
SAFETY FIRST.
NO CEMETERY REMOVAL.
COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

SIERRA 34

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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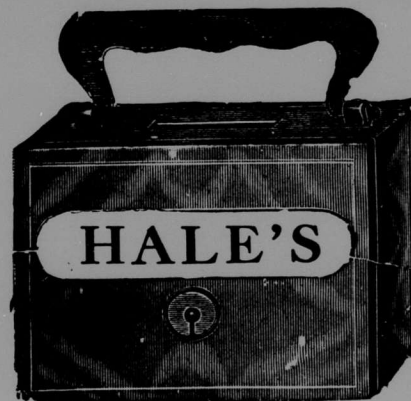
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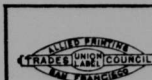
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A Desperate Crowd

So rapidly have the unions of Stockton been overcoming the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association of late that the managers of the non-union shop campaign are now making desperate efforts to stem the tide and prevent news of the stream of desertions from the association being spread among employers and merchants. Excited and frantic conferences have been frequent during the past week among the leaders of the defeated band of profit mongers. In spite of the silence maintained all Stockton realizes that the effort to exterminate organized labor has resulted in dismal failure, and more desertions from the association are daily reported.

The labor crushers have completely lost the respect and confidence of the public and of a large part of the membership of the association because of the conduct of the leaders of the fight for the non-union shop and all sorts of schemes are now being devised for the purpose of driving public sympathy away from the unions. Up to the present, however, all the plans have failed and mourning is the order in the headquarters of the would-be chiefs.

Efforts to start trouble in other California cities, constantly put forth by the Stockton gang, have in every instance resulted in humiliating failure, the employers informing them that they would have nothing to do with any such insane endeavors.

While there is no boisterous shouting on the union side of the fight every report shows material gains, so that it is but a question of time until the unions will be complete masters of the entire situation. Last reports are to the effect that two more firms have deserted the association and signed up with organized labor. These were Rossi Brothers and Gray & Schmidt, grocers, and the union store card is now displayed in their show windows to taunt Calkins and his diminishing crowd.

Labor in Stockton is asking for nothing but the right to organize, and the employers are endeavoring to so conduct their affairs as to deny this right to their employees, it is, therefore, not at all strange that the general public, moved by a spirit of fairness, has lined up on the side of labor in this struggle.

The boycott on the products of the Sperry Flour Company is cutting down the sales of that concern and building up the business of its competitors, and if kept up will convince, not only the Sperrys, but many others, that it pays better to treat fairly with labor than it does to play the role of greed.

The unions throughout the State have rendered splendid assistance to the locked-out workers and need but continue this help to insure the final triumph of organized labor over its enemies in Stockton.

Only a short time ago five gunmen in the employ of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association were arrested in Stockton in an automobile in which guns, black-jacks and pick-handles were found.

The little city of Martinez is buzzing with excitement over the recent disclosures in connection with the theft of dynamite from cars in the vicinity of Bay Point and Pinole. Probably twenty or more officers are working on the case. Much mystery is maintained, and each arrival in Martinez is scrutinized inquiringly as he steps from the train.

J. P. Emerson, a private detective in the employ of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association of Stockton, is wanted on a felony charge of having dynamite unlawfully in his possession.

The feeling that there is much more behind the story of the theft of dynamite than has yet come to light is prevalent. Division Superintendent J. D. Brennan of the Southern Pacific has issued orders to all his men to give out no information in regard to the burglarizing of cars.

C. L. Brown, night clerk at the Santa Fe depot at Bay Point, states that Emerson walked into the Bay Point depot at 8:30 o'clock Thursday night and called up Stockton 2000 (the Hotel Stockton, headquarters of the Employers' Association) on the long distance phone.

L. H. Richards, Santa Fe agent at Bay Point, states that Friday morning at 10:40 he (Richards) stepped outside the depot office for a smoke. He met Emerson, who introduced himself as a detective in the employ of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association in Stockton. Emerson asked Richards if he would like to know where there was some dynamite. Richards gave an affirmative answer, and Emerson said, "Come with me."

Emerson led the way across the marshes to a point near the Southern Pacific tracks, about a block away, and showed Richards a box of gelatine, which, however, is said not to have been the same brand of explosive stolen from the box car a few nights previous.

The whole thing bears the earmarks of a frame-up on the part of some one to involve organized labor of Stockton in violence and thus win public sympathy from the unions. The plans, however, have miscarried, and labor will insist upon a full investigation of the matter in order that the guilty parties may be revealed.

If there was a move on foot to dynamite some of the non-union concerns in Stockton, blame labor for the depredations, and thus wean public sympathy away from the winning unions of the Slough City, the discovery of the dynamite has made failure almost certain.

TO STOP WAR—REMOVE THE CAUSE.

By Carl D. Thompson.

If you heard a wild cry in the night and rushed to the crib of your child and she was gone—you would want to know who took her away.

And if later you found her body in some lonely wood, her tender flesh torn and ravished, her baby hair matted in the bloody grass—you would want to know what demon did the deed.

You would want to know. You would be wild to know. You would move heaven and earth to find out. Relatives, neighbors, friends, detectives, police, bloodhounds, telegraph, telephone, dictaphone—everybody, everything you could think of you would use to find out who the demon was.

But today a bloody hand has reached into all the homes of a great continent. The first born—maybe the second and third are gone. In multiplied millions of homes the wild cry in the night. And afterwards the long weary march to the slaughter fields. And the tears at home. A world convulsed with infinite, unspeakable, grief-stricken horror.

Who has done this?

You demand to know. You ought to know. You should find out.

And we propose to tell you. Plainly, clearly—point blank—so there can be no dodging or doubt.

Capitalism has done this.

It is not the Czar, nor the king, nor the emperor—it is capitalism. It is not the Slav, nor the Teuton; it is not the Christian or the Mohammedan—it is capitalism.

We cannot here present all the evidence to convict the criminal. But we give you the clue. We trust to you to move heaven and earth in following it to the end.

Capitalism is the system in which those who toil are robbed of one-half of what they produce. A hundred million workers producing twice as much wealth as they get back in wages, are unable to buy back out of the market what their wealth puts into it. Hence a surplus—an over-production accumulates.

A surplus accumulates in Germany. A surplus accumulates in England. A surplus accumulates in France, in Russia, in Serbia, in Japan, in the islands of the sea. A surplus accumulates in America. Everywhere a surplus. This is capitalism.

This surplus cannot be disposed of to the people in any capitalistic nation since such peoples are impoverished. Under the profit system

of capitalism every nation must find a place to dispose of its surplus.

Hence the world struggle for foreign markets. Hence England is in South Africa fighting for markets; hence Germany is in Asia Minor; Russia in the Balkans; France in Morocco; all of them in Africa; America in the Philippines—all struggling for foreign markets.

It is serious, stern business. To defend and acquire markets a nation must have arms, armies, navies and fortifications.

They all have them.

How little Serbia wants to sell some of her surplus goods, for profit of course, in the markets of the world.

She must ship over Austria-Hungarian railroads. The tariffs and rates are extortionate. Profits again—and the question of markets. At last Serbia strikes at Austria. Austria rises to crush and absorb Serbia. Russia cannot take a chance of losing a passage way out of the Black Sea to the Mediterranean for in that case her market would be cut off. Markets again—and profits. So Russia backs Serbia. Then Germany backs Austria; England and France back Russia—and the match is in the magazine.

All inexitably and logically the direct outcome of capitalism and the profit system. Everything else is incidental. Czarism, imperialism, colonization. Pan-Slavism, Mohammedanism—these are but incidents.

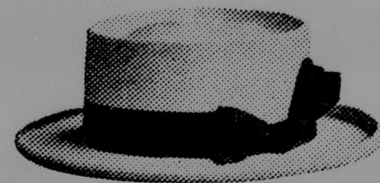
And the same bloody hand that reached into the homes of Europe today with its murderous grip reaches also into the homes of America.

American capitalism—the same grim giant that crushes the life out of European peoples by extortion and plunder and finally plunges the whole world into war is playing the same tragedy here. The moment the war in Europe breaks out capitalism in America goes mad. It sees a chance to double the tribute it has wrung from a people already goaded to the point of desperation by unprecedented high prices. Up go the prices. Up and up again.

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." These American capitalists learn nothing from the tragedy in Europe. They care nothing—except for profit.

Capitalism—the profit system is riding America straight to the same abyss as it has ridden the peoples of Europe.

Capitalism is the criminal. It is the hand that strikes in the night. It is the bloody blows that startles the world with the wild cries of terror. It we must stay if we are to save humanity.

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SAFETY FIRST.

Synopsis of a speech on "Safety First" delivered by Will J. French, of the Industrial Accident Commission, before the Los Angeles City Club, on Saturday, September 26th:

"May I not congratulate the citizens of Los Angeles on the result of last Monday's "Safety First" conference? From the same platform spoke the president and secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and the president and secretary of the Central Labor Council. These four men unanimously pledged the support of their organizations, as well as their individual aid, to the work of the safety department.

"Many are the reasons for this unanimity. The saving of lives and the prevention of industrial accidents are a clarion call to all that is best in a human being.

"Every fifteen minutes, day and night, a worker is killed in the United States, says the National Council for Industrial Safety. The same authority states that a wage earner is injured every sixteen seconds, day and night.

"As if to do its part in this ghastly war of peace, California had 38,512 accidents in the industries during the first eight months of 1914, out of which number there were 376 deaths, 806 permanent injuries, and 37,330 temporary injuries.

"We may well turn for a moment from the horrors of the European struggle to this country's death rate, in industry, of 35,040 each twelve months, to say naught of the over two million industrial accidents during the same period.

"How can we Californians do our share to participate in the nation-wide agitation to make industry as safe as possible? By joining hands with the Industrial Accident Commission in its plan to organize employers and employees on a co-operative basis to grapple with the problem; by using all the mechanical safeguards possible to prevent contact with dangerous machinery and by insisting that the manufacturers respond accordingly; by means of shop committees that will earnestly endeavor to foresee contingencies that may arise; by use of danger signs, the exercise of eternal caution, the exhibition of pictures of accident-preventing methods to impress the mind, and insistence by discipline that no man be permitted to exercise that "individual liberty" that may imperil not only his own life but the lives of his fellow workers.

"To avoid duplication of effort, the Industrial Accident Commission suggested to the United States Bureau of Mines that safety and sanitation be taken up co-operatively in the mining field. Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane immediately approved the plan, and H. M. Wolflin, an expert mining engineer on the U. S. Bureau of Mines staff, was assigned to California. A Southern California man, Mr. Wolflin has splendidly guided his work, and this month, for the first

time in the State's history, a Federal Mine Rescue car is in our midst in order that mine operators may learn at first hand of safeguarding and sanitation plans, and the miners be instructed in first-aid work. This car will be transported wherever desired by all California's railroads without expense to either the Federal or State governments.

"John R. Brownell heads a small group of safety engineers, all selected solely because of their ability in their respective fields. These men have operated harmoniously with employers. Hundreds of establishments have been safeguarded for the first time as the result of following the suggestions offered. The guiding star of the safety department has ever been the winning of the confidence of both employers and employees by sane and effective methods, spiced with the advocacy of inexpensive home-made devices and the knowledge that can show how to install them.

"Promptly accepted was an invitation to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to interest prospective exhibitors in the installation of properly-guarded machinery.

"A safety museum with more than 100 exhibits has been opened in San Francisco, soon to be followed by a similar museum in Los Angeles. On display are devices and methods of preventing entries on the wrong side of the ledger of social efficiency, the result of failure to consider preventable industrial deaths and injuries as crimes against the commonwealth."

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APPRECIATION, KINDNESS AND SYMPATHY.

By Phoebe M. Madison.

How many of us are careless about appreciation. We intend to acknowledge favors, but allow the opportunities to slip. We greatly admire a man—think his qualities fine—but how prone we are to neglect telling him—only finding the opportunity to laud him after he has passed beyond where our words can cheer or comfort.

When death comes, it is never our tenderness and kindness we repent of, but our severity.

As far back as Shakespeare's time, lack of appreciation and ingratitude were noted by him when he said, "How, sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child." Again he says, "Blow cold thou winter wind, thou art not so unkind as man's ingratitude."

Surely gratitude is the fairest blossom that springs from the soul, and man's heart knows none more fragrant.

So, say the kind things that you have to say now; a word of encouragement and appreciation now has more fragrance than a wagonload of flowers heaped upon the grave.

The luxury derived from doing good is too often the only recompense we get for kind deeds. Even the toil of many years is too often paid by ingrate acts. The kindly, sympathetic words that rise to your lips, but die before you speak them, fail to play their part—they claim a merit that does not belong to them. A kindly word unspoken is a sin, for some heart is thirsting for that kind word; then do not withhold it—express your appreciation and sympathy with kindly voice. Let kind words sound for your friend, but also for the friendless, the poor, the weak—those who long for a word of comfort and cheer. Let us remember that a kindly act is seldom lost and costs so little—it so often bids sad hearts take hope again, it surely seems a sin to withhold it. A quiet, sympathetic look or smile many a time unbars a heart that needs help, which you can give, and life, you know, places no time limit on the doing of good deeds.

I really do not believe there is anything you cannot prevail on people to do by kindness. For my part, I couldn't live in a neighborhood where I was not respected and beloved.

How about the neighbor you heard the gossip of this morning—should you repeat it—no—remember none can be called deformed but the unkind. How much better to see and speak of her virtues—they are many.

It is, perhaps, a good thing to be rich and a good thing to be strong, it is surely a better thing to be beloved by many friends—and kind words and loving deeds make for friendship always. And while it may not be uncharitable to judge an act as good or bad, how careful we should be about judging the actor bad. And as we are all fashioned of the selfsame dust, we should temper our justice with mercy.

There is a little poem I learned long ago—I do not know the author, but it runs much like this:

"If we would but check the speaker
When he spoils a neighbor's fame;
If we would but help the erring,
Ere he utter words of blame;
If we would, how many might we
Turn from paths of sin and shame!

"Let us step outside the stronghold
Of our selfishness and pride;
Let us lift our fainting brothers;
Let us strengthen ere we chide;
Let us, ere we blame the fallen,
Hold a light to cheer and guide.

"Oh, how blessed! Oh, how blessed
Earth would be if we'd but try
Thus to aid and right the weaker,

Thus to check each brother's sigh;
Thus to walk in duty's pathway
To our better life on high!

"In each life, however lowly,
There are seeds of mighty good;
Still we shrink from souls appealing
With a timid 'If we could,'
But God, who judgeth all things,
Knows the truth is, 'If we would.'"

Could we but know the mighty struggles that those near us are enduring as they walk life's desert sand—with all faith, hope and courage gone—I am sure we would more willingly and kindly reach them a helping hand. Often a warm hand clasp alone has saved a brother whose strength was failing. Let us then fill the empty lives with sunshine before it is too late, for the gift of a loving thought or smile is, after all, what we really live for, and the only way to make life worth while is to give freely as the angels give, knowing that only that life is rich which never misses an opportunity to do a kindness. Do not begrudge loving words or actions as you go through life. Tell the weary ones around you that you love them, for, after all, life is made up, not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindnesses, and small obligations, given habitually, are what win the heart and secure comfort. Don't keep back the words of kindness when you have a chance to speak them, even though it seems but a trifle, for many a heart that has grown almost numb with grief, will grow strong and brave by your kind and helpful words and the world will look brighter to them for many a day to come.

Oftentimes it takes only a glad "good morning" as you go on your way to make the entire day into a glorious spring morning.

Sometimes it seems to us that life is not worth while and yet, if by some act or word of ours, we have stirred to hope some despondent heart, or moved some sad lips to smile, surely our life has been worth the living, even though all sweet things be taken from our lot and our woes seem paramount; we should thank God for life if we have brought joy to even one, as we have journeyed along.

Sometimes by our very experiences we can show some troubled heart the gain that lies beneath great loss, and if we can, perhaps even we are paid for all the pain of bearing life's hard crosses.

I once heard a man say to his comrade, "Well, if I ever get to heaven it will be by your ladder, Mate." How many of us are helping some brother upward on our ladders?

Coffee is made sweet by what you put in it, and it is a great deal the same with the world, so if there is any kindness we can do, we should not defer it. We shall not be passing this way again.

It was Abraham Lincoln who said, "Oh, how hard it is to die and not be able to leave the world any better for one's little life in it."

How often we see the hot tears falling from our brother's weeping eyes and instead of sharing them by our love and sympathy, we pass heedlessly on.

If a friendly helping hand has made your work more easy—say so. Speak out bravely and truly before it is too late. Is it right that you should let some brother workmen falter for the words of cheer that you could utter if you only would?

Scatter seeds of kindness as you go along—thus your life will never lack a friend.

Kindness and affection shown here and now to those you esteem, will mean a great deal more to them than tears and flowers at death. Kind words and thoughts for the dead avail nothing, but helpful cheering words to the living makes for joy and gladness.

If you know some old lonely couple in the autumn of their life, take them flowers and spend a cheering half hour with them—a cheap bouquet

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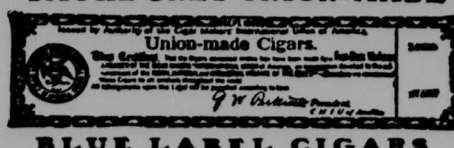
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to the living now is better far than beautiful flowers to strew on their caskets after they have passed away.

Withholding praise from those who are entitled to it is despicable; indifference or lack of sympathy for the welfare and happiness of others, indicates a mean spirit and a base soul.

Kindness is a habit which if you indulge in will grow.

Be cheerful, kind, unselfish and considerate to those about you and peace will flow into your heart as the sunshine flows into the flowers.

Kindness is wisdom; there is no one in life but really needs it, and may learn. What do we live for if it is not to make life less difficult for each other. Every kindness done to others is a step nearer to the life of Christ, for kindness is a language which the dumb can speak and the deaf can understand.

"It was only a kindly word,
And a word that was lightly spoken,
Yet not in vain,
For it stilled the pain
Of a heart that was nearly broken."

The readiness you may show to acknowledge a fault when you are convinced of it, as well as to preserve in kindnesses even when you think yourself injured, will succeed in healing breaches which, if you were less forgiving, would be impossible.

It is well to find out men's wants and desires and strive to gratify them. All worldly joys grow less compared to the one joy of doing kindnesses, for beyond all wealth or honor is the attachment we form to noble souls, because to become one with the good, kind and true is to become, in a certain measure anyway, good, kind and true ourselves. So it pays to think good thoughts always and care for others.

Since trifles make up the sum of human things and half of our misery springs from our foibles, and in a world where so few can serve and all can please, it is well for us to learn that even a small unkindness is a great offense.

Kindness and appreciation surely make for ultimate happiness, therefore they should be cultivated, for happiness depends so little on our surroundings and so very much on ourselves, the happiness of life depends really less upon what befalls us than upon the way we take it.

After all, the grand essentials of happiness in this world are, something to do, something to love, and something to hope for, and the most manifest sign of wisdom is continued cheerfulness, for the noblest mind the best contentment has.

Quaint Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch philosophically tells us, "If you want to be cheerful just set yer mind on it and do it, can't none of us help what traits we start out in life with, but we kin help what we end up with."

Postponed happiness is a delusion; seek it today in the common things of life—in your everyday work, no matter how arduous it is.

To be truly happy we must be sympathetic, for sympathy is one of the greatest secrets of life. It will overcome evil—it will strengthen good. It will melt the hardest heart and always develops the better part of human nature.

If business cares disturb your serenity and make you feel splenetic, eliminate them by getting out in God's sunshine, near to nature. The little cares that fret you, you can lose among the fields, among the winds that play with the sea, out with the rustling of the trees, or with the singing of the birds and the humming of the bees. Or your foolish fears of what may happen—cast them away, out in the fields of golden poppies—out where bad thoughts die and the good are born—out in God's happy fields, cast them all away.

Thus will those about you be made happy, because you yourself are happy.

OPERATORS REFUSE.

The Colorado coal operators have refused to accept President Wilson's proposition for a three year truce, and the strike which has resulted in seventy-five deaths may continue indefinitely unless the President takes over the mines or closes them down.

John R. Lawson, executive board member of the United Mine Workers, has issued the following statement regarding the operators' reply to President Wilson's letter outlining an adjustment of the coal strike:

"Concerning the proposition submitted by the President of the United States to the miners and operators, it is unnecessary to say that some of the clauses were of course objectionable to the strikers.

"But the miners, after giving it due consideration, keeping in mind that it was backed by the influence of President Wilson, and in an effort to show the public they desired to be fair, accepted it.

"The operators, who have taken the public into their confidence so often with statements which were not borne out by facts, continued this policy in their letter to the President when Mr. Welborn said his company was producing 70 per cent of their tonnage. Records in the Colorado Fuel and Iron office show that that company produced from January 1 to September 1, 1914, but 57.99 per cent of the amount of coal mined during the same period of 1913.

"They tell the President that they 'conscientiously did everything to prevent the trouble with their employees and then to heal the breach.' Is it possible that they mean they tried to prevent the trouble by their importation from West Virginia of deadly machine guns and hundreds of vicious and unscrupulous Baldwin-Felts gunmen, or that at Ludlow they were trying to heal the breach?

"The operators have blundered miserably since the beginning. They have proven to the world who the real anarchists are. When Ethelbert Stewart, representative of Secretary of Labor Wilson, was in Denver they treated him with utter contempt. When Secretary of Labor Wilson was here in person his treatment was little better than that of his subordinate. He had hardly left the State before they began to malign him, casting reflection on his sincerity in trying to bring about an amicable settlement. Deliberate attempts were also made to deceive the Congressional committee by the introduction of irrelevant and misleading testimony.

"The Federal Commission of Conciliation, Fairley and Davis, was treated with equal discourtesy.

"And now, to cap the climax, comes the monumental blunder of them all—they attempt to browbeat and bullyrag the President of the United States.

Talent is by no means rare in the world; nor is even genius. But can the talent be trusted? can the genius? Not unless based on truthfulness—on veracity. It is this quality more than any other that commands the esteem and respect and secures the confidence of others. Truthfulness is at the foundation of all personal excellence. It exhibits itself in conduct. It is rectitude—truth in action, and shines through every word and deed. It means reliableness, and convinces other men that it can be trusted. And a man is already of consequence in the world when it is known that he can be relied on—that when he says he knows a thing he does know it—that when he says he will do a thing, he can do, and does it. Thus reliableness becomes a passport to the general esteem and confidence of mankind. —Samuel Smiles.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1914.

The dead stars in the sky
Are still beheld,
Tho' centuries gone by
Their fires were quelled,
From such unreckoned height
Doth fall their light.

So thoughts that barren seem
And without bourn
May like a dead star beam
In souls forlorn,
When those that writ them sleep
Unfathomably deep.

—Wilfrid Thorley.

It is charged that the superintendent of the Homestake Mining Company, which is the property of the Hearst Estate, at Lead, S. D., ordered a Labor Day picnic called off because Bishop Busch, who had denounced the intolerable conditions maintained in the mine, was to be the speaker. Millions for ostentatious charity, but not one cent for justice.

The "Chronicle" bewails the fact that in California public utilities are rapidly becoming public property, operated for the benefit of the public rather than for private profit. It says: "The capital for private investment which has been driven away from us is beyond computation." The happy feature of the whole thing, however, is that while the profit mongers wail, the great mass of the people rejoice at coming into their own and being released from the clutches of greed.

The cigar makers in particular, and other organizations having labels, in general, are constantly reminded by their employers that trade unionists who earn their money under union conditions spend it for non-union goods. These complaints are justified by the facts, and union men should be ashamed of such a condition of affairs. It is the result of ignorant selfishness. Intelligent self-interest would dictate a contrary policy. The union member who buys non-union goods is, therefore, densely ignorant, branded so by himself.

A millionaire just returned to San Francisco from Europe has this to say: "Some of the scenes we saw were indescribably sad. So many of the soldiers and reservists were very young men, including business and professional men, that it was a pathetic sight to see them leaving for the battlefield by the hundreds of thousands." This statement leaves but one inference, one dominant thought. Had all the young men been working men the scene would not have been sad at all, but they "included business and professional men." Working men are considered the proper food for the implements of slaughter that Europe has been building for years.

Compulsory Arbitration

The Sacramento "Bee" editor seems to have gone daft over the compulsory arbitration idea. Editorials urging the necessity for such legislation are of very frequent occurrence in that paper of late, and always the interests of the "innocent and unoffending public" are urged as paramount to those of both the worker and the employer. Just who the people are that constitute the public, however the "Bee" fails to set forth in any very definite fashion. It has been ever thus with the advocates of this mode of creating masters and slaves. They shout about "the public, the public." Labor, if we are not greatly mistaken, constitutes a very large part of the public, and its voice has never been raised in favor of compulsory arbitration in labor disputes. In fact labor has always held that when compulsion walks in, arbitration vanishes and involuntary servitude dominates. Nor was it organized labor that coined the phrase: "The public be damned." That was the product of those who desire to be masters, and whether they realize it or not, every advocate of compulsory arbitration is aiding in the struggle to enslave the worker—to make him subject to the whim and fancy of some one not vitally concerned in the conditions under which he must live.

The compulsory arbitration advocates are guilty of that old, old error of placing property above humanity. They assume that the continuous, uninterrupted production of goods and furnishing of conveniences are matters of more concern to man than is the independence of the worker. They are so absorbed with material things that they pass lightly over the feelings of those who would be compelled to labor, to spend their strength and energy and very lives in labor under compulsory conditions, in the establishment of which they would have no voice except a groveling, pleading prayer for justice or mercy at the hands of others.

One of the arguments of the "Bee" is that "striking employees have not the status of men who have asked for and obtained a discharge. Their position is that of men who aim to resume, upon their own terms, the employment they have temporarily severed to emphasize their demands. Accordingly, the prohibition of involuntary servitude does not and should not apply in such cases."

Just think of it. This paper would have a worker "ask for and obtain a discharge" in times of disagreement over wages or working conditions or submit, like a criminal, to involuntary servitude.

Have all our wars, bloodshed and suffering been for naught? Has the toiler struggled through the centuries for independence, for a voice in shaping the conditions under which he lives, only to be thrown back into slavery through the medium of compulsory arbitration? No man is free who is compelled to work, even temporarily, for another against his will. Such a man is a slave toiling for a master just as was the negro before the Civil War. There are those who urged the interests of the people would the better be served by keeping the negro in slavery then, just as there are those now who insist the interests of the public must be safeguarded even though it be necessary, in so doing, to make slaves of human beings. These "interests," be it understood, are always property interests. In 1865, however, the people willed that the welfare of the black man—human welfare—should be paramount to the property welfare of the slave owner. And it is our firm conviction that the American people still hold those views and will not take a backward step to satisfy the clamor for profits.

Though all may not be milk and honey for "the public" when the workers cease to serve masters who set themselves up as the sole dictators of wages, hours and working conditions, the right of every man to quit work at will must be maintained at all hazards. This right was only gained after untold suffering and misery and the shedding of the life blood of uncounted millions of humble humans, and will not be readily surrendered by those whose heritage it is, even though the wailers for profit tumultuously shout from the housetops for the dominance of the interests of property.

The cry for compulsory arbitration is out of tune with the trend of modern thought and shocks the nerves of present-day citizenship. It will not do. It is wrong in principle and incapable of just application.

Fluctuating Sentiments

If you want to give California a real black eye, vote for State-wide prohibition. If the object of your citizenship is to destroy rather than to build up and improve the State, prohibition is the road to travel, but, if you have at heart the best interests of the State and its people, vote against this measure which strikes at the industries of the State.

Last spring a man in St. Louis reputed to be a millionaire swore to an income of but \$20,000 per year before Federal income tax officials. A short time ago he died and an investigation reveals his actual income to have been in excess of \$400,000 per annum. But what is a "mistake" of a mere \$380,000 to a millionaire when the error is in his favor? Millionaires are all honest. Doubtless that is why they are millionaires.

Many American papers, supposedly well informed, published the news of the festivities of September 16th as being the date of the liberation of Mexico from Spanish rule by Benito Juarez—Benito Juarez, a pure Mexican Indian, became president of Mexico very much later. He fought the three years' war (1857-60) and fought against French intervention until Maximilian, emperor of Mexico, Generals Mejia and Miramon were caught, court martialed and shot in 1867. It was the half-breed Hidalgo who started the revolution against Spanish rule by ringing the church bell on the midnight of September 16, 1810. That is the reason why all Supreme Chiefs in Mexico ring the bell, the same bell which Hidalgo rang in 1810, and shout vivas to the Constitution, to liberty and to the Mexican people.

A clearing house for travelers in San Francisco and other nearby cities during the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is the organization being perfected by the Travelers' Aid Society of California. It is the aim of the society to have trained workers meet every train and boat and give care, advice, assistance and—where welcome—protection to travelers, especially unescorted women and girls. To an information bureau, it will add a social service organization, if successful in its present plans. The California society is modeled after that of New York which has assisted thousands of women and children annually, preventing not only inconvenience but in many cases something worse. Moral protection will be one of the features of the 1915 Exposition.

The special weather forecasts furnished to the forest service by the weather bureau have already proved their value as an aid in fire protection, according to the district forester at San Francisco. The fire that burned recently on the lands of the Standard Lumber Company within the Stanislaus National Forest is cited as an example of the importance of this form of co-operation. This fire was reported to the San Francisco office of the forest service at 10 a. m. September 12th. The weather bureau was immediately consulted. Within two hours Ranger Longdon, who was in charge on the fire line knew that strong northerly winds were predicted for the night of September 12th and had begun to strengthen his defenses. The predicted wind arrived at 3 a. m., September 13th, and although the fire line broke in two places, the augmented forces were able to concentrate on the breaks and hold the line. The forest service telephone system, which enabled the forest supervisor at Sonora to communicate the weather bureau's forecast directly to the ranger in charge of the fire fighting, was an important factor in the achievement.

Wit at Random

Daddy—No, yer mother never dressed the way you girls do today to catch a husband.

Daughter—Yes, but look at what she got.—Boston "Record."

Mother (sternly)—Young man, I want to know just how serious are your intentions toward my daughter.

Daughter's Voice (somewhat agitated)—Mama! mama! He's not the one!—Puck.

Barber—Your hair's very thin on the top, sir. Customer—Ah, I'm glad of that; I hate fat hair.—"The Tattler."

It was a recruit's first appearance at the rifle-range. The range officer tried him first at five hundred yards, and the recruit could not come within a mile of the target. Next the officer tried him at three hundred yards, then at two hundred yards, and finally at one hundred yards. His last shot was even worse than his first. The officer looked at him with disgust and, losing his temper, shouted the command in his face:

"Attention! Fix bayonet! Charge the target! It's your only chance!"—"Sacred Heart Review."

The jurors filed into the jury box, and after all the twelve seats were filled there still remained one juror standing outside.

"If the court please," said the clerk, "they have made a mistake and sent us thirteen jurors instead of twelve. What do you want to do with this extra one?"

"What is your name," asked the judge of the extra man.

"Joseph A. Braines," he replied.

"Mr. Clerk," said the judge, "take this man back to the jury commissioners and tell them we don't need him as we already have here twelve men without Braines."

"Won't you be very, very happy when your sentence is over?" cheerfully asked a woman of a convict in prison.

"I dunno, ma'am; I dunno," gloomily answered the man.

"You don't know?" asked the woman, amazed. "Why not?"

"I'm in for life."

The second-grade teacher was a young, timid girl. Among her new class was Tommy, who, for naughty deeds, had been many times spanked by his first-grade teacher. "Send him to me any time you want him spanked," said the latter, "I can manage him."

One morning about a week later, Tommy appeared at the first-grade teacher's door. She dropped her work, seized him by the arm, dragged him to the dressing-room, turned him over her knee and did her duty. When she had finished she said: "Well, Tommy, what have you to say?"

"Please, Miss, my teacher wants the scissors."—"National Monthly."

The politeness of the Japanese is proverbial, but it sometimes slips. At a social function a young woman chanced to observe to an attache of the Japanese Embassy:

"In your country you compress the women's feet, do you not?"

"No, madam," responded the Japanese. "That is, or rather was, a Chinese custom. In Japan we allow our ladies' feet to grow to their full size." And then, after a bow, he added in the politest of tones: "Not that they could ever hope to rival yours, madam."

Miscellaneous

GOLD.

By Arthur Guiterman.

"Meed of the Toiler," "Flame of the Sea"—
Such were the names of your poets for me.
"Metal of Mammon," "Curse of the world"—
These are the libels your preachers have hurled.
Dug from the mountain side, washed in the glen,
Servant am I, or the master of men.
Steal me, I curse you; earn me, I bless you;
Grasp me and hoard me, a fiend shall possess you.
Lie for me, die for me, covet me, take me—
Angel or devil, I am what you make me.

Falsely alluring, I shimmer and shine
Over the millions that hold me divine;
Trampling each other, they rush to adore me,
Heaping the dearest of treasure before me—
Love and its blessedness, youth and its wealth,
Honor, tranquility, innocence, health—
Buying my favor with evil and pain;
Huge is the sacrifice, poor is the gain,
Naught but my effigy, passionless, cold,
God of a frenzied idolatry—gold!

Experts assert the war is costing Europe \$50,000,000 per day in money. How long can the people stand this enormous drain, to say nothing of other treasure, and the blood that is spilled?

Truly the world is progressing. Arkansas has adopted a child-labor law, which insists that children shall receive at least four years of schooling, limiting the workday to eight hours for those under 16 years of age. No child under 14 years will be permitted to work without a special permit.

WANT TO.

By George Matthew Adams.

Back of all genuine service is a warm willingness and a restless desire to render that service. In other words, the "want to" spirit is there. It is about the healthiest quality that a man or woman can cultivate.

Render service because you want to.

To be guided in your conduct solely by mere duty is to follow the hind end remnant of a musty morality. Duty, without the want to garment, is bare. For want to is love of doing—that which makes the most menial task easy and grand to perform.

Want to—then you will love to.

We inherit tendencies only. What we are we make ourselves. We have ourselves alone to blame if we are but underlings and followers. We have with us always the chance and opportunity of want to waving its wand of golden inheritance about our heads. We have but to submit to its influence and put it to practice and satisfying accomplishments follow, overflowing with human happiness.

Want to—then you will love to.

Want to be the biggest man or woman that it is possible for you to be. Want to grow strong and full of health. Want to be happy and to make those about you happy. Want to do your work better than any one else can do it. Want to see yourself grow, and to be able to recognize it at the close of each day. Want to be helpful. Want to be unselfish. Want to lead. If you wish success to come your way—

Render service because you want to.

NO CEMETERY REMOVAL.

The ordinance providing for the removal of all bodies from the cemeteries, passed by the Board of Supervisors, has been submitted to the referendum by Mayor James Rolph, Jr., and the proposition will appear on the ballot, November 3d, as No. 50, which is likely to be the last number to be voted on by the people. A number of civic organizations, the San Francisco Labor Council and the local Building Trades Council have interested themselves on the negative side of the question. A campaign has already been started for the purpose of persuading the voters to vote no on the proposition. Numerous pamphlets are being circulated by the various organizations dealing with the details of the scheme to convert the present cemeteries into a real estate proposition for the benefit of a few enterprising persons.

A look at the map of the city and county will demonstrate the undeniable fact that the ground occupied by these cemeteries is not needed for building purposes. The area of San Francisco is 29,760 acres. The cemeteries contain but 163 acres. A million people could find ample room to build their homes within the city limits without crowding into the space occupied by the cemeteries. The number of houses vacant indicate further the hollowness of the plea that San Francisco needs the cemeteries to provide homes for its people. When the Twin Peaks tunnel is finished and rapid transportation provided for residents in the southern part of the city, it will take less time to reach a home on the other side of the Twin Peaks than it will to reach the site of the cemeteries by street cars. The fares will be the same.

The Civic League of Improvement Clubs in a circular letter issued over a year ago and signed by prominent real estate men and speculators, took credit to itself for having engineered the proposed scheme to convert the cemeteries into building lots. When one considers that it is proposed to acquire title to the land by means of charging the removal of bodies to the lot owners and deducting the cost from the value of the ground held by individual lot owners, it is easy to comprehend why the real estate men are so enthusiastic for the project. It is admitted that lands suitable for subdivision on the credit plan as always desirable to the real estate speculators, are getting somewhat scarce in San Francisco. Therefore, if the lot owners in the cemeteries can be compelled by law to remove the bodies of their dead, the titles will vest at once in the cemetery associations with whom the real estate promoters will be able to negotiate some swell deals.

The real estate promoters picture it a great advantage to the taxpayers that after the lands are no longer used for cemetery purposes, the city and county will be able to tax them and thus derive a revenue it now has no claim to. They grow very enthusiastic over the subject, and neglect to deduct from the calculations some very necessary items before those taxes will become source of income. First of all, it will take a lot of money to remove the bodies in accordance with the provisions of the State law. In the second place, it will cost the city some nice sum to put streets and sewers through the property before it is going to be made habitable for business or residence purposes.

It is almost amusing to note the calculations of the worthy people favoring the removal of bodies. They imagine that a contractor will be able to remove bodies wholesale and use scientific management according to latest expert planning, estimating that a thousand bodies can be dug out in so many hours, a thousand 1 by 2 boxes, holding so many bones, will pack so and so much space on a truck, and an ordinary 27 square foot plot of ground in San Mateo will hold so many 1 by 2 boxes packed closed, etc., etc. According to that method of making the

removals it would cost only six dollars per body for removal and very little for the ground in all cases where there would be no known relatives to see that the removals were made as required by law and decency.

A careful estimate of the cost as contemplated by the existing law, unless changed by next Legislature, which by the way seems what these real estate promoters seem to bank their arguments on, shows that it would cost at least \$8.50 for each removal and that there must be added \$15 for a lot in a cemetery down the peninsula, or altogether \$23.50. Hence, it would cost \$3,525,000 to remove 150,000 bodies, and as this does not take into account the removal and setting up of monuments, copings, etc., it will take at least two millions more, or in all \$5,525,000 to make the removals according to law.

Real estate men are pretty generally agreed that the present value of the lands covered by the cemeteries is only \$3,500,000 after deducting the space required for streets. Hence a deficit of at least \$2,025,000 must arise, whether the removals are made by individuals, the associations or the city and county. It is a steep sum for lot owners to pay out under the proposed ordinance, and if the majority of removals are to be done by the city, it will be seen that it will cost the city a snug sum to prepare the title and the ground in proper shape for the real estate speculators to fall heir to.

It has been estimated that for only \$20,000 very beautiful parks may be made out of the present sites without disturbing the last resting place of our dead.

If ever the time comes that these cemeteries should be abolished, it will be time enough to discuss the proposition when the lands will be able to bear the expense of the undertaking. It is idle to talk of hampering the growth of our city so long as the city has not grown up to require the sites for dwelling purposes. In the meantime, let us beautify these cemeteries and respect the graves of the men and women who founded our city and State.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

Claude Gillingwater, the former associate star of the Leslie Carter, Blanche Bates, Marie Doro, Fritz Scheff and other memorable productions, and Edith Lyle, the beautiful star of Klaw and Erlanger's "The Winning of Barbara Worth," will head the Orpheum bill next week in their own presentation of "Wives of the Rich," a one-act play so well and so cleverly written and so perfectly produced and acted that it rivets the attention of the audience throughout. The two stars are fortunate in the possession of a supporting company of great excellence. Herbert Ashley and Al Canfield have good voices which are heard in a rare budget of up-to-date parodies. Their burlesque lines sparkle with wit and repartee. On account of its originality they call their act "A Novel Idea." The Five Metzettis are wonderful gymnasts. Sylvester Metzettis, the featured member of the company, is the only man in the world to accomplish a triple somersault in midair, alighting on the shoulders of one of his associates. Metzettis is the heaviest man in his line of work—his weight being 164 pounds. He figures that the force of his triple somersault increases his weight so that when he alights on his brother's shoulders it is 900 pounds. O'Brien Havel and his company have a most appealing offering in "Monday," the scene of which is laid in the green room of a theatre. Singing and dancing of an acrobatic kind add much to its enjoyment. Joe and Lew Cooper will be heard in their latest ditties. Next week will be the last of Charles Ahearn's Big Comedy Cycling Act; Wilbur Mack and Nella Walker, and Stan Stanley, the Bouncing Fellow, and his relatives in their immense laughing hit.

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Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight. The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, September 29, 1914, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Admitted to membership upon examination: Albert F. Montalbano, drums; Arthur Lewis, viola.

Transfers deposited: Blanche Morrill, Local 189, Stockton; G. Capone, Local 47, Los Angeles; Agnes B. Storey, Local 99, Portland.

Transfers withdrawn: Geo. B. Reiter, Local 12, Sacramento; G. Lofaso, Local 153, San Jose; Winifred M. Brightman, Local 189, Stockton.

Members knowing themselves to be delinquent can avoid publication by paying amount due to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, at once.

M. Lee, for many years a member of this local, died very suddenly last week from heart failure. The funeral was held Saturday last from the Western Addition Undertaking Parlors, the funeral band being in attendance.

"Old Man Lee," as he was called, was a favorite with those who knew him, and he leaves a great many friends among the membership of this union.

Members are cautioned not to contract for engagements in Class C and D vaudeville and picture houses without first obtaining permission of the board of directors.

President Matheson, W. C. Kittler and F. J. O'Connell will represent this local at the meeting of the State Federation of Labor to be held in Stockton next week.

W. A. Weber and Frank Witherel have been appointed to fill vacancies on the board of directors.

The next regular monthly meeting of this union will be held Thursday, October 8th, at headquarters. There will be important business before the meeting. Several proposed amendments to the constitution will be acted upon at this meeting and members are requested to be present.

Arthur Johansen is reported sick in a hospital in Oakland and said to be in a very critical condition.

God gave every man individuality of constitution and a chance for achieving individuality of character. He puts special instruments into every man's hands by which to make himself and achieve his mission.—J. G. Holland.

**In the
Full Dinner
Pail and at
Home
when Day's
Toil is
Done**



Wieland's
THE HOME BEER

CITRUS INDUSTRY—EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

By Thomas W. Williams.

The one long wail of the Farmers and Fruit Growers' Federation, which is financed by big land speculators and by farmers who farm the farmers, is that the eight-hour day, if enacted into law, will destroy the citrus industry of California. This we deny and herewith supply the proof.

According to the annual report of the California Fruit Growers' Association, the net returns to their members, which represents 61.9 per cent of the citrus fruit growers of the entire State, was \$19,246,757. The gross proceeds for the entire State was \$50,000,000. According to their figures the net receipts above cost of packing and shipping, for the entire output of the State, would be \$31,093,370.

There are 191,357 acres now planted to citrus fruits, 68,714 acres of which are non-yielding, leaving a net producing acreage of 122,643. This would make the net earnings per acre, above packing and shipping, \$253.62. The owner of a ten-acre ranch would then receive \$2535.20.

Most citrus farmers let out the cultivating, pruning, etc., by contract. The irrigation is generally done by the hour. A ten-acre ranch yields about 5000 boxes. Pickers work nine hours for \$2. One man can pick 60 boxes a day. Eight men could pick 480 boxes, taking a little less than ten and one-half days to pick the crop. Deduct one hour a day and an extra man in the gang would make up the time. This man would earn \$2 a day for ten and one-half days, or \$21, or less than four-tenths of a cent a box. In view of the fact that the owner of a ten-acre ranch would receive \$2535.20, it would seem that he can afford to pay the extra \$21 for picking his entire crop, or four-tenths of a cent more per box. Do you think it will paralyze the citrus industry for him to do this?

It is urged that we cannot compete with Italy, where they work fourteen and sixteen hours for twenty-five to thirty cents a day. We now pay \$2 for a nine-hour day against their 25 cents for a fourteen-hour day.

The enemies of the bill ignore entirely the exception clause which makes the bill workable. It provides:

"In case of extraordinary emergency, caused by fire, flood, or danger to life or property," the restrictions imposed in the bill do not apply.

It anticipates frost in the citrus belt; the undue ripening of fruit in the deciduous fruit centers. It also takes into account every emergency and does not impose the impossible. Wherever there is danger to life or property the law is self-suspending.

We do not propose a reduction of the legitimate earnings of the rancher. We do propose to put a stop to the exorbitant exploitation of the large ranchmen and speculators in human energy.

Warning his associates in the constitutional convention of 1787 that they must not go home and criticize the newly-formed constitution, for this would scatter seeds of discontent in all the States, Benjamin Franklin said that he had himself never whispered one word of his own private objections to it and that he had sacrificed these to the general good. He said "Much of the strength and efficiency of any government in procuring and securing happiness to the people depends on opinion, on the general opinion of the goodness of that government, as well as of the wisdom and integrity of its governors."

Truth is always congruous and agrees with itself; every truth in the universe agrees with every other truth in the universe; whereas falsehoods not only disagree with truth but usually quarrel among themselves.—Daniel Webster.

Notes in Union Life

The following members of San Francisco unions have passed away during the week just closed: John T. Gilligan of the riggers and stevedores, Malcolm Lee of the musicians, Leonard Schoppe of the brewery workers, James M. Smith of the barbers, John E. Meyerich of the hod-carriers, Daniel O'Brien of the marine firemen.

Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, is a candidate for the honor of representing that body at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in Philadelphia in November. The election of a candidate will be one of the features of the convention at Stockton next week. Anton Johansson is also a candidate for the position.

A controversy with various owners of concessions on the exposition grounds over wages of union building mechanics has been satisfactorily adjusted by representatives of the Building Trades Council and the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters. It is said that certain owners of concessions now in course of construction wanted the union building mechanics to take part of their wages in concessions stock. This was refused, and all building mechanics on the exposition grounds are receiving union wages in cash. Owners of a restaurant concession wanted the privilege of putting up their own building. They started in to work on the job, first as laborers and then as carpenters, but they were induced to desist, and are now employing union men at union wages under union conditions.

The existing wage agreement between the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Pacific District Council of Electrical Workers has been renewed by a referendum vote of unions involved. The agreement will hold good until January 1, 1916, and will affect employees of the company in California, Washington, Oregon, Arizona, Nevada and British Columbia, as well as a part of Idaho.

As time goes on in its endless course, environment will crystallize the American nation. Its varying elements will become unified and the weeding out process will probably leave the finest human product ever known. The color, the perfume, the size and form that are placed in the plants will have their analogies in the composite, the American of the future. And now what will hasten the development most of all? The proper rearing of children. Don't feed children on maudlin sentimentalism or dogmatic religion; give them nature. Let their souls drink in all that is pure and sweet. Rear them, if possible, amid pleasant surroundings. If they come into the world with souls groping in darkness, let them see and feel the light. Don't terrify them in early life with the fear of an after world. There never was a child that was made more noble and good by the fear of a hell. Let nature teach them the lessons of good and proper living. Those children will grow to be the best of men and women. Put the best in them in contact with the best outside. They will absorb it as a plant does sunshine and the dew.—Luther Burbank.

First Unitarian Church

GEARY AND FRANKLIN STS.

REV. C. S. S. DUTTON, Minister

Sunday, Oct. 4th, 11:00 a. m. — Morning Service. Sermon, "Has the Peace Movement had the Right Backing?"

8:00 p. m. — Evening Service, "Warfare and Commercialism," C. S. S. Dutton. "War and the Working Classes," Prof. I. B. Cross.

OPEN FORUM, ALL WELCOME

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 25, 1914.

Meeting of Council called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Brouillet; President Gallagher arrived later.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Cigar Makers—Henry Knobel, vice C. Zenger. Steam Engineers No. 64—J. W. Maher, R. G. Davidson, J. J. Tally, H. J. Mitchell, J. J. Moriarty, D. F. O'Leary.

Communications—Filed—Excuse from President Gallagher, on account of attending an important meeting and stating he would be present later. From the Secretary of the Union Trades Anti-Prohibition League of San Jose. From the Union Labor Temple Association of Los Angeles, announcement of annual meeting of stockholders. From Central Labor Council of Santa Rosa, stating it had adopted Council's resolutions relative to prohibition. From Tailors' Industrial Union, in reference to controversy between their local union and the Independent Tailors of this city.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Printing Pressmen's Union, requesting Council to levy a boycott upon the Union Malting and Brewing Company, makers of Hopsburger beer.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From Cigar Makers' Union, relative to a demand for the union label on all purchases, particularly cigars.

Referred to the Secretary—From the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, relative to a monument over the grave of Bro. Gunrey.

Requests Complied With—From the Travelers' Aid Society, asking for indorsement and financial support. Moved that Council subscribe the sum of \$25 per year; carried. From Central Committee on Homeless Children of the Native Sons and Native Daughters, inclosing 20 tickets for grand prize masquerade ball and requesting Council to purchase same. Moved that the tickets be purchased; carried.

Reports of Unions—Riggers and Stevedores—Donated \$2000 to the Stockton lockout. Carpenters No. 483—Reported that Bro. Goff, past president of this Council had died, and that the funeral would be held Sunday, September 27th. Cigar Makers—Have unionized the firm of Goslinsky & Co. Waiters—Have formed an eight-hour league for the furtherance of eight-hour legislation.

Label Section—Will hold an open meeting at Carpenters' Hall, Wednesday evening, October 14th, for ladies only.

Executive Committee—The wage scale and agreement of the Retail Delivery Drivers, dealing with motorcycles, was laid over pending indorsement of International Union. Communication from Pile Drivers' Union in reference to the amalgamation of House Movers was laid over, pending a communication from House Movers' Union. Report concurred in.

Meeting of September 21st—Committee recommends that the communication from Printing Pressmen, relative to the California Apple Show, be filed, as Mr. Perkins, manager of show, will in the future see that printing is done in a fair shop; concurred in. The complaint of Printing Pressmen's Union against the Bill Posters was referred to the Secretary. Recommends that the communication from Glove Workers' Union, Fulton County, New York, be filed, and the secretary instructed to state conditions here relative to the Stockton lockout. The request of Grocery Clerks' Union for a boycott on the firm of Brady Bros. was laid over one week. On account of the inability of the representatives of the Allied Printing Trades Council to be present, the reso-

lutions submitted by the Newspaper Solicitors was laid over one week. The Secretary reported on the illness of Bro. Goff and stated the officers of the Council had him removed to the Union Labor Hospital, where he died within a few days. Committee recommended the action of officers be approved and that Council send a floral piece, and that a committee attend the funeral to be held Sunday, September 27th. Report of committee concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Recommended that the Council adopt the draft of the proposed charter amendment as submitted last Friday evening, with the correction as per instructions; carried. The resolutions submitted by Delegate Johnson and referred to the law and legislative committee were considered, and the majority of the committee recommended that the Council indorse the said resolutions and that the delegates to the California State Federation of Labor convention be instructed to work for its adoption by said convention; concurred in.

Special Committees—The committee appointed to co-operate in campaign in opposition to removal of the cemeteries submitted a report and recommended that the Council bear its share of the expense of this campaign which is to be the cost necessary for the printing and distribution among members of organized labor a pamphlet containing information in regard to the subject matter. Moved that the recommendation be concurred in; carried.

The report of Bro. Zant was received, read and filed.

Special Order of Business—Report of Legislative Conference on Constitutional Amendment No. 44 (entitled the "Minimum Wage") and resolutions from Garment Workers' Union No. 131, protesting against the proposed Constitutional Amendment, and requesting this Council to reaffirm its views already expressed in opposition to the proposed measure and use every means within its power to enlighten the public upon the many dangers inherent therein. After a very lengthy debate it was moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

"Whereas, There is pending a Constitutional Amendment (No. 44 on the ballot) authorizing the Legislature to provide for the establishment of a minimum wage for women and minors, and for the comfort, health, safety, and general welfare of any and all employees, and declaring that no provision of the Constitution shall be construed as limiting the authority of the Legislature to confer upon any commission such power as the Legislature may deem requisite to accomplish these objects; and

"Whereas, In the judgment of this union, the proposed minimum wage legislation will prove inimical to the interests of the organized women in the various crafts, and in fact has already been proved such by the experience of this union; and

"Whereas, Acting upon this judgment, the California State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council have expressed the strongest opposition to such legislation; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the United Garment Workers' Union of America, Local No. 131, that we renew our protest against the proposed Constitutional Amendment, not only upon the ground that it is a menace to the organized women wage workers of the State, but also upon the ground that it is drawn in terms which would permit the Legislature to enact laws contrary to the rights of the individual citizen and destructive of the labor movement; further

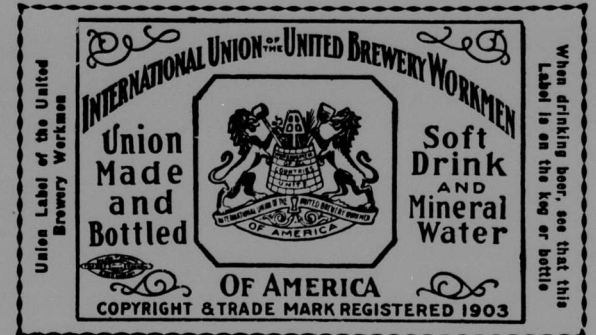
"Resolved, That these resolutions be submitted to the coming convention of the State Federation of Labor and to the San Francisco Labor Council, with the request that these bodies reaffirm the views already expressed in opposition to the proposed measure and use every means within their

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade



Orpheum

O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.
Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

MARVELLOUS VAUDEVILLE

CLAUDE GILLINGWATER, EDITH LYLE and Company in Mr. Gillingwater's Dramatic Play, "WIVES OF THE RICH"; HERBERT ASHLEY and AL. CANFIELD, in "A Novel Idea"; THE FIVE METZETTIS with Sylvester Metzettis, Astonishing Athletes; O'BRIEN, HAVEL & CO., in Their Latest Success "Monday," by Will M. Cressy; JOE & LEW COOPER, Popular Song Writers, Singing Popular Songs; STAN STANLEY, The Bouncing Fellow, Assisted by His Relatives; WILBUR MACK & NELLA WALKER; CHARLIE AHEARN'S BIG COMEDY CYCLING ACT.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONE, DOUGLAS 70.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By inselting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.

UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

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ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Telephone Douglas 3379

AUGUST L. FOURTNER

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

SUITE 1029 HEARST (EXAMINER) BUILDING

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of Musicians' Union, Local No. 6.

power to enlighten the public upon the many dangers inherent therein."

Further consideration of Constitutional amendments was postponed until 9 p. m. Friday, October 2d.

Moved that Council now consider Amendment No. 45; carried.

Moved that the recommendation of Legislative Conference Committee on No. 45 be concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved to allow delegates to State Federation of Labor convention \$100 each. Amendment, that each delegate be given \$10 per day, including first-class transportation; amendment carried.

Moved that the Council send letter of protest to President Wilson relative to acts of judiciary in Colorado. Chair suggested that the matter be referred to the law and legislative committee; motion adopted as suggested by the chair.

Nominations—Nominations for delegate to American Federation of Labor were called for, and President Andrew J. Gallagher was placed in nomination. Moved that nominations close for tonight; carried.

Receipts—Sailors, \$40; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31, \$12; Sugar Workers, \$8; Gas and Water Workers, \$16; Metal Polishers, \$8; Stable Employees, \$16; Bakers No. 24, \$32; Cracker Bakers, \$8; Horseshoers, \$8; Brewery Workers, \$24; Plasterers, \$20; Bookbinders, \$12; Barbers, \$32; Bootblacks, \$12; Molders, \$20; Beer Bottlers, \$12; Steam Fitters No. 509, \$8; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$8; United Laborers, \$32; Bindery Women, \$16; Office Employees, \$12; Laundry Wagon Drivers, \$16; Retail Clerks, \$8; Hoisting Engineers, \$12; Federal Employees, \$12; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$8; Musicians, \$32; Carpenters No. 304, \$4; Butchers No. 508, \$4; Boiler Makers No. 210, \$4; Boiler Makers No. 25, \$12; Mold Makers, \$8; Brass and Chandelier Workers, \$8; Label Section, \$3; Stockton, \$764.30. Total receipts, \$1251.70.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$6; stenographers, \$51; Theodore Johnson, \$25; Thomas Zant, \$30; J. J. McTiernan, \$20; Patrick O'Brien, \$10; Premium on bonds, \$5; Per capita tax, A. F. of L., \$10; Granat Bros., bars for cycling clubs, \$17; James H. Barry Co., printers, \$1.50; E. P. E. Troy, stamps, \$3; L. D. Wilson, services rendered re six fares for 25c campaign, \$35; Forrester Jewelry Company, Labor Day prizes, \$35; State Federation of Labor, \$650; Label Section, \$3; Owl Taxicab Co., Label Section entertainment, \$28. Total expenses, \$970.

Moved to adjourn out of respect to memory of late Walter Goff, Past President of this Council.

Council adjourned at 11:50 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of the affiliated Unions are urged to demand the Union Label on all purchases.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Regular Meeting Held September 23, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President James French.

Roll Call of Officers—Noted absent, President S. Roman, excused; Financial Secretary-Treasurer G. J. Plato, excused; Trustee W. G. Desepte.

Communications—Filed—From Moving Picture Operators' Union, with list of firms that do not employ Union operators; Secretary instructed to request said union to inform Section of those houses that should hire their members. From Allied Printing Trades Council, requesting the aid of the Section in inducing Frankel Gerdt & Company to have the Union Label placed on all of the firm's printed matter; complied with. From

President S. Roman, to be excused for non-attendance of meeting; complied with.

Bills—Expense on entertainment to Secretary, \$5.95; washing signs on Fifteenth and Mission streets, \$1.50; Sister Mahoney, 2 days organizing, \$6; 1000 envelopes, \$4.

Reports of Unions—Allied Printing Trades Council reported that the Home Industry League is having its program for the Home Industry exhibition which is to be held at the Auditorium, printed at the office of the Marshall Press, a non-union concern. This matter was taken up with the League last July when they had a dummy program for this affair printed in a non-union office. At that time the League was requested to place the program, when it was ready for the printer, in a union establishment. This they have failed to do. That the California Grape Protective Association, room 501, No. 12 Geary street, an anti-prohibition organization, is placing its printing in a non-union office. That the Cemetery Protective Association is circulating printed matter not bearing the union label. Housesmiths reported that many of their members are idle, work being very scarce. Tailors reported that their new label will be taken up at the next convention of the A. F. of L. Bill Posters reported that owing to the death of J. Chas. Green, they had to dispense with work a while. Glove Workers reported that business is dull, there being very little demand for their label.

Reports of Committees—Agitation Committee reported that by co-operating with the committee of the Labor Council they were able to complete the entertainment held September 15th at Eagles' Hall. Trustees reported favorably on bills and by motion the same were ordered paid. Sister Mahoney reported that she has secured quite a few names for members of the Ladies' Auxiliary; motion to call a meeting of the ladies on October 14, 1914, at Carpenters' Hall, and that the Agitation Committee secure the speakers; carried.

New Business—Secretary was instructed to communicate with the firms that have been reported by the Allied Printing Trades Council in regard to the union label.

Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. GUTH, Secretary.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., Required by the Act of August 24, 1912,

Of "Labor Clarion," published weekly at San Francisco, Cal., for October 1, 1914:

Editor, James W. Mullen, San Francisco, Cal.

Managing Editor, James W. Mullen, San Francisco, Cal.

Business Manager, James W. Mullen, San Francisco, Cal.

Publisher, San Francisco Labor Council, San Francisco, Cal.

Owners: (If a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not a corporation, give names and addresses of individual owners.), San Francisco Labor Council, San Francisco, Cal.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: (If there are none, so state.) None.

JAMES W. MULLEN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of September, 1914.

(Seal) JAS. W. DOHERTY,

Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

(My commission expires May 10, 1917.)

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 6 P. M. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th



Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial

526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

JUNE 30th, 1914.

Assets	\$58,656,635.13
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,857,717.65
Employees' Pension Fund	177,868.71
Number of Depositors	66,367

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

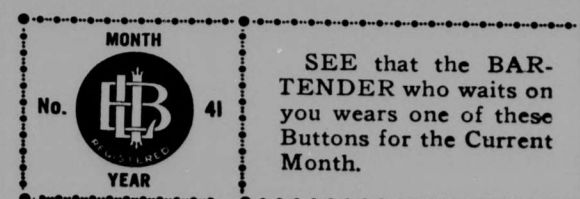
For the 6 months ending June 30th, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

It's always fair weather
When good fellows get together

Old Gilt Edge
Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178.



OCTOBER, 1914

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
**Inter-type Machines.
+Monotype Machines.
†Simplex Machines.

(34)	Art Printery.....	416	Fourteenth
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(48)	Baldwin & McKay.....	166	Valencia
(77)	Bardell Art Printing Co.....	343	Front
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.....	129	Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	119	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	418	Mission
(69)	Brower & Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N. Co.....	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Press.....	942	Market
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	**Canessa Printing Co.....	798	Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae.....	1246	Castro
(39)	Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(22)	Colonial Press.....	516	Mission
(179)	Donaldson, Cassidy Co., The.....	558	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company.....	4319	Twenty-third
(46)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.....	897	Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(161)	Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Sansome
(263)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.....	268	Market
(75)	Gille Co.....	2257	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(140)	Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757	Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.....	13	Hardie Place
(27)	Hall-Kohake Co.....	29	Silver
(127)	*Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	263	Bush
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(216)	Hughes Press.....	2040	Polk
(42)	Jewish Voice.....	240	Sansome
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, L.....	1203	Fillmore
(50)	Latham & Swallow.....	243	Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.....	3388	Nineteenth
(23)	Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.....	77	Fourth
(37)	Marshall, J. C.....	43	Third
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(1)	Miller & Miller.....	619	Washington
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.....	362	Clay
(58)	*Monahan, John & Co.....	311	Battery
(24)	Morris-Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(79)	McElvaine Printing Concern.....	1182	Market
(80)	McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(55)	McNeil Bros.....	928	Fillmore
(91)	McNeill, John R.....	215	Leidesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509	Sansome
(43)	Nevin, C. W.....	154	Fifth
(187)	*Pacific Pig Co.....	88	First
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484	Sacramento
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(143)	Progress Printing Co.....	228	Sixth
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(32)	*Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(61)	*Rincon Pub Co.....	613	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission	
(218)	Ross, S. J.....	517	Columbus Ave.
(83)	Samuel, Wm.....	16	Larkin
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.....	443	Pine
(145)	S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(84)	*San Rafael Independent.....	San Rafael, Cal.	
(194)	*San Rafael Times.....	San Rafael, Cal.	
(67)	Sausalito News.....	Sausalito, Cal.	
(152)	South City Printing Co., South San Francisco		
(6)	Shannon-Conroy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(52)	*Stacks, E. F.....	1886	Mission
(29)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.....	1264	Market
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	66	Turk
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.....	N.E. cor. 6th & Jessie	
(35)	Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	39	Sharon
(36)	West End Press.....	2385	California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.....	348A	Sansome
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1071	Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(128)	Barry Edward & Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(222)	Doyle, Edward J.....	340	Sansome
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company.....	560	Mission
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.....	523	Clay
(231)	Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(225)	Hogan, John F. Co.....	343	Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.....	77	Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush

(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	523-531	Clay
(51)	Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	545-547	Mission
(200)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.
(133)	Webster, Fred.....	Ecker and Stevenson	

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(210)	National Carton and Label Company.....	412-414	Mission
(161)	Occidental Supply Co.....	580	Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(232)	Torbet, P.....	69	City Hall Ave.
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LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230)	Acme Lithograph Co.....	S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial	
(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.....	3363	Army
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission	

MAILERS.

(219)	Rightway Mailing Agency.....	880	Mission
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NEWSPAPERS.

(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(139)	*Blen, S. E. Danish-Norwegian.....	340	Sansome
(8)	*Bulletin.....	767	Market
(121)	*California Demokrat.....	Cor. Annie and Jessie	
(11)	*Call and Post, The.....	New Montgomery & Jessie	
(40)	*Chronicle.....	Chronicle Building	
(123)	*L'Italia Daily News.....	118	Columbus Ave.
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal.....	44-46	East
(25)	*Daily News.....	340	Ninth
(94)	*Journal of Commerce.....	Cor. Annie and Jessie	
(21)	Labor Clarion.....	316	Fourteenth
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo.....	641	Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The.....	613	Stevenson
(149)	North Beach Record.....	453	Columbus Ave.
(144)	Organized Labor.....	1122	Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant.....	423	Sacramento
(61)	*Recorder, The.....	643	Stevenson
(32)	*Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(84)	*San Rafael Independent.....	San Rafael, Cal.	
(194)	*San Rafael Times.....	San Rafael, Cal.	
(67)	*Sausalito News.....	Sausalito, Cal.	
(7)	*Star, The.....	1122-1124	Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press Room.....	348A	Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.....	330	Jackson
(122)	Periodical Press Room.....	509	Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83)	Samuel, Wm.....	16	Larkin
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PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(205)	Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....	109	New Montgomery
(97)	Commercial Art Eng. Co.....	53	Third
(204)	Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....	563	Clay
(202)	Congdon Process Engraver.....	311	Battery
(209)	Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....	118	Columbus Ave.
(158)	San Francisco Engraving Co.....	48	Third
(159)	Sierra Art and Engraving.....	343	Front
(207)	Western Process Engraving Co.....	76	Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:
San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co., 919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co., 825 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co., 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk
Southern Pacific Company.
Sperry Flour Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

Last Sunday's meeting of the union was largely attended. The volume of business transacted was greater than is usually presented at a stated meeting. Four candidates were initiated and four applications received for membership. The executive committee's report included many matters of interest, including notice of an agreement between the union and the Machine Composition Association regulating the employment of apprentices. The committee also recommended, and the union acquiesced in suggesting to the executive council the transfer of jurisdiction over South San Francisco to San Mateo Typographical Union. The I. T. U. referendum election, at which time the membership will vote on proposed constitutional amendments submitted by the Providence convention, was fixed for Tuesday, October 20th. Voting will be had in chapels and in the secretary's office from 12 m. to 7 p. m., under the direction of a canvassing board. It was ordered that in future the financial statement, meeting notices and a complete list of union composing rooms, together with the official directory of the union and such other strictly official business as may be deemed necessary to print for information of the membership shall be issued by the secretary as one job. It is believed that by combining these features the membership will be more fully informed of the official transactions of the organization. The current assessment for relief of persons affected by the Stockton lockout was ordered continued for the month of October. The secretary was instructed in future to file all political literature received at headquarters without the formality of presenting same to the union. Miss May McKinley of the "Examiner" chapel, who had charge of the voluntary subscription for the relief of Miss Frances L. Taylor, author of the six-day law, reported that the sum raised in this city for that purpose was the largest received by Miss Taylor from any city in the country. Miss McKinley was thanked by the union for her efforts. The scale committee reported that no meetings of the Arbitration Board had been held during the month owing to absence of members of the board. The sessions were resumed last Monday and it is thought the board will now remain in session until its work is concluded. The records committee, through its chairman, C. B. Crawford, reported that the work of collating historical data regarding the past history of the union had been started. A request was made of the membership to assist the committee by supplying any information that may prove of value for historical purposes. The committee meets at headquarters the first Thursday of each month at 5 p. m. The report of the union's delegates to the Providence convention was not reached until a late hour and was laid over one month for consideration under a special order of business following initiation ceremonies. In the matter of the contest of F. J. Bonnington vs. T. W. McCullough for the office of delegate to the A. F. of L., the union instructed the executive committee to enter a vigorous protest against the action of the majority members of the executive council in refusing to reopen the election returns. The president was directed to appoint a committee of five

UNION LABOR HOSPITAL

FORMERLY McNUTT HOSPITAL

Tickets for Hospital Service, doctor and medicine, for \$1.00 a month

1055 Pine Street

Tel. Franklin 7266

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 P. M., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 63 Commercial.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Ramona Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2989 Fifteenth.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Redmen's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Boller Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 Sixteenth.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2337 Mission, Excelsior Hall.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Boothblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Roma Hall, 1524 Stockton.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters Hall, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Columbia Hall, Twenty-ninth and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Roesch Bldg., Fifteenth and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate avenue, Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.

Cooks No. 44—Thursday nights; Headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,195—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason; Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Roesch Bldg.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; Headquarters, 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.

Hatters—Jas. McClelland, Secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Holding Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Horsehoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness avenue.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 248 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; Headquarters, 248 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce avenue.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m., and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple; Headquarters, Room 5, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth. S. Schulberg, Secretary, 1804 1/2 Bush.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth. Chas. Hadebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 63 Commercial.

Sail Makers—Meet Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drifters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Hibernia Hall, 454 Valencia. George A. Upton, secretary.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 218 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 233 Third. John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—Jos. Giglietto, 2444 Polk.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st Sunday afternoon and 2d Thursday evening, 316 Fourteenth.

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.

Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Tailors No. 400—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; Headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple, Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, Secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 253—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, Secretary-Treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—318-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

to investigate alleged unfair working conditions in one of the large composing rooms under the union's jurisdiction.

Delegate James V. Tonkin of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, accompanied by his colleagues, F. J. Bonnington, J. W. Kelly and D. S. White, landed in the Convention City with all lights burning. "Jimmie," who is with the James H. Barry Company forces in Frisco, and who is beyond question one of this country's most expert machinist-operators, was a great booster for "Los Angeles, 1915."—New York "Union Printer."

The following circular letter has been issued by the board of trustees of the Union Printers' Home, which will prove of interest to the membership and should receive consideration before the referendum election is had on October 20th:

"The Providence convention of the International Typographical Union unanimously adopted the report of the Committee on Union Printers' Home. This report recommended an increase in the per capita tax of five cents per month for addition to the revenue of the Union Printers' Home for the purpose of enlarging the institution so the International Union would be able to care for a larger number of its sick members. The board of trustees at the annual meeting decided that it would not be out of place for it to call this proposition to your attention and say to you that, if the Home is to be enlarged so that the organization can get its greatest benefit, it will be necessary for the referendum to adopt the increased per capita of five cents per month. The idea of some of our members that this money can be taken from other funds of the International Typographical Union is entirely erroneous, as this cannot possibly be accomplished. The trustees believe the Home should be enlarged, and that to do so it is necessary to increase the per capita tax, and ask you to use your influence to this end."

Peter L. Moir, until recently connected with the firm of Donaldson & Moir, has purchased the plant of C. H. Cottle, 509 Sansome street, and will continue business in partnership with A. C. Gollan under the firm name of the Moir Printing Company.

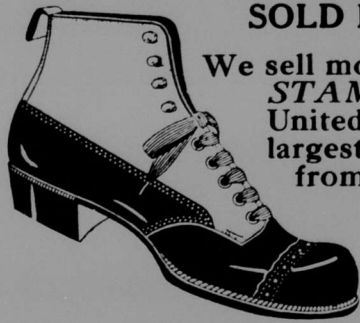
Stephen Bertram Lunt of the "Evening Call" chapel and Miss Georgia Edna McKinley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McKinley, 1750 Fell street, were married on Tuesday, September 15th, Rev. Dr. Wm. C. Pond officiating. After a short honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Lunt are established in their new home at 1748 Fell street, where they are receiving the congratulations of their many friends. On Monday of this week Mr. Lunt's associates in the "Call" office presented the newly wedded couple with a beautiful solid silver cake plate, cake knife and fowl shears, the presentation being made by Chairman Wm. Groom of the "Call" chapel. The young couple have the best wishes of a host of friends.

Secretary Michelson received a unique communication during the week from Red Payne and Emil Cointe, who sailed for Honolulu on the Wilhelmina on Wednesday, September 23d. Under date of September 25th, a letter was mailed in mid-ocean by Messrs. Payne and Cointe which said: "As we meet the Matsonia, a sister ship, tonight, will send you greetings from 1000 miles at sea. The opportunity is made possible by reason of exchanging stowaways. Poor devils! Enclose bill of fare. Please post on the bulletin board with best wishes to the secretary's chapel. Kindly notice 'frogs' legs, Bombay duck,' etc."

A meeting will be held on Tuesday afternoon, October 6th, at 2 o'clock, in the union rooms, Underwood Building, 521 Market street, for the purpose of organizing a baseball club with the intention of entering a team in the proposed Pacific Coast Union Printers' Baseball League.

Union-Stamped Shoes

SOLD BY UNION CLERKS IN A UNION STORE



We sell more Men's, Women's and Children's **UNION STAMPED SHOES** than any other retail store in the United States. Not only will you find our variety the largest and the quality the best, but we also save you from 50c to \$1.50 on each pair purchased.

Our 33-year reputation for Square Dealing guarantees the honest worth of our Footwear.

Agents for W. L. Douglas Union Stamped Shoes for Men

\$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00

B. KATSCHINSKI

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

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COMMERCIAL BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

We Give
S. & H.
GREEN
TRADING
STAMPS

Personal and Local

On Wednesday evening Oscar Joss, secretary of the Milkers' Union, and Miss Bertha Leefer were quietly married. After a brief honeymoon the couple will be at home to their friends at Twenty-fifth and Castro streets.

The San Francisco Butchers' 1915 Celebration Committee will give a grand ball on Wednesday evening, October 28th, at the German House, the proceeds of which will go toward the Butchers' Day celebration of 1915. The entertainment committee, which is in charge of this affair, consists of A. Chipiro, F. J. Coyle, R. Frommer and Gus Alden.

The Cigar Makers' Union, after a fight of several months, has succeeded in unionizing the cigar factory of Goslinsky & Co.

An eight-hour league has been organized by several unions for the purpose of furthering eight-hour legislation in the State of California.

Claims amounting to several thousand dollars for city printing done by firms using the union label, against the payment of which the Franklin Printing Trades Association protested, will be signed by Auditor Boyle, he being advised by the City Attorney that they are legal. The protest was on the ground that as the work exceeded \$500, it should be done by contract under the charter, but as no one claim amounted to \$500 all were upheld.

Carpenters' Union No. 483 Monday night paid \$30 in accident benefits, \$33 in out-of-work benefits, \$120 to locked out men of Stockton, \$200 in death benefits and \$400 in disability benefits. The union will hold its quarterly meeting next Monday night.

The annual banquet of the Mailers' Union No. 18 was most successful, more than 100 being present. Ferdinand Barbrack was toastmaster and speeches were made by John F. Garvey, George Wyatt, Alfred F. O'Neil, W. E. Ogden, E. L. Bangs, E. F. Graendorf, Chas. L. Nelson and Carl Von Ritter.

The Glass Blowers' Union is to give a picnic at Schuetzen Park, San Rafael, next Sunday. There will be prizes of various kinds and a most novel and unusual line of entertainment.

A proposed charter amendment favoring home industry and union labor products in the matter of awarding contracts for public work was indorsed by the Labor Council last Friday evening.

State ownership and control of water rights was indorsed by the Labor Council last Friday night in resolutions which will be sent to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor for adoption.

President Andrew J. Gallagher has been nominated as the candidate to represent the San Francisco Labor Council at the American Federation of Labor convention to be held in Philadelphia in November.

The San Francisco Labor Council has purchased \$10 worth of tickets for a benefit to be given in behalf of homeless children by the Native Daughters of the Golden West. To the Travelers' Aid Society the Labor Council has pledged \$25 per year.

The Labor Council adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Walter H. Goff, pioneer trades unionist and former president of the Council. When the Council adjourned it did so out of respect to the memory of the deceased. The funeral was held last Sunday and was largely attended by delegates and trade unionists.

The Labor Council has voted a sum of money with which to help finance the campaign against the cemetery removal ordinance to be voted on at the November election. Its committee was instructed to co-operate with the Cemetery Protective Organization in opposing the ordinance, and all trade unionists were instructed to vote against the ordinance, which is Proposition No. 50 on the ballot.

The sum of \$90 was paid in benefits to sick members Monday evening by the Bartenders' Union.

San Diego is out to capture the 1915 convention of the California State Federation of Labor, which meets in annual session in Stockton next week. Thus far, San Diego is the only city to make a bid for the next convention.

MINIMUM WAGE AMENDMENT.

After a debate covering more than two hours last Friday night the Labor Council, by an overwhelming majority, went on record as opposed to Constitutional Amendment No. 44.

This amendment, as it appears on the ballot, is misleading because of its title. It covers not only minimum wage legislation, but grants unlimited powers to commissions now in existence and to those which in the future may be created. It was shown in the debate last Friday evening to be a most dangerous proposition, not only on account of its conveyance of power to present commissions, but because it places the same power in the hands of future commissions which may be far removed from the control of the people.

COOKS RESOLVE.

Whereas, The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and kindred organizations of this State have repeatedly caused to be published through the press statements that the officers of the A. F. of L. are opposed to an "eight-hour day law" and that the trade unions of California are not supporting the Constitutional Amendment known as proposition No. 3 on the November ballot; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Cooks' Union, Local No. 44, reaffirms its indorsement of the universal eight-hour day amendment and pledges its unqualified support to the measure; and furthermore, being a component part of the A. F. of L., brands as false any insinuation that any officer of the A. F. of L. expresses the sentiment of the rank and file of labor in opposing the legislation of an eight-hour day, and disclaims belief that said officers have so committed themselves.

Adopted September 24, 1914.

JOHN HAWKINS, President.

ALFRED E. STEIMER, Sec.-Treas.

Cooks' Union, Local No. 44.

To be pleasant is an achievement, and in some fortunate people it rises into the region of genius and becomes a moral quality of the highest value. Pleasant people make the common day as agreeable as the uncommon day, when all things work together for our happiness.—Hamilton Wright Mabie.

NOTICE!

WARDROBE LAUNDRY

COMPANIES

**EMPLOY ONLY UNION HELP
EMPLOY ONLY WHITE HELP
PAY UNION SCALE WAGES**

Employees Fair TO US and
we Fair to them

Offices in all parts of the City

Wardrobe Laundry Companies

"EL CRISTOFORO"

**Clear Havana Cigars
OF HIGHEST TYPE**

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